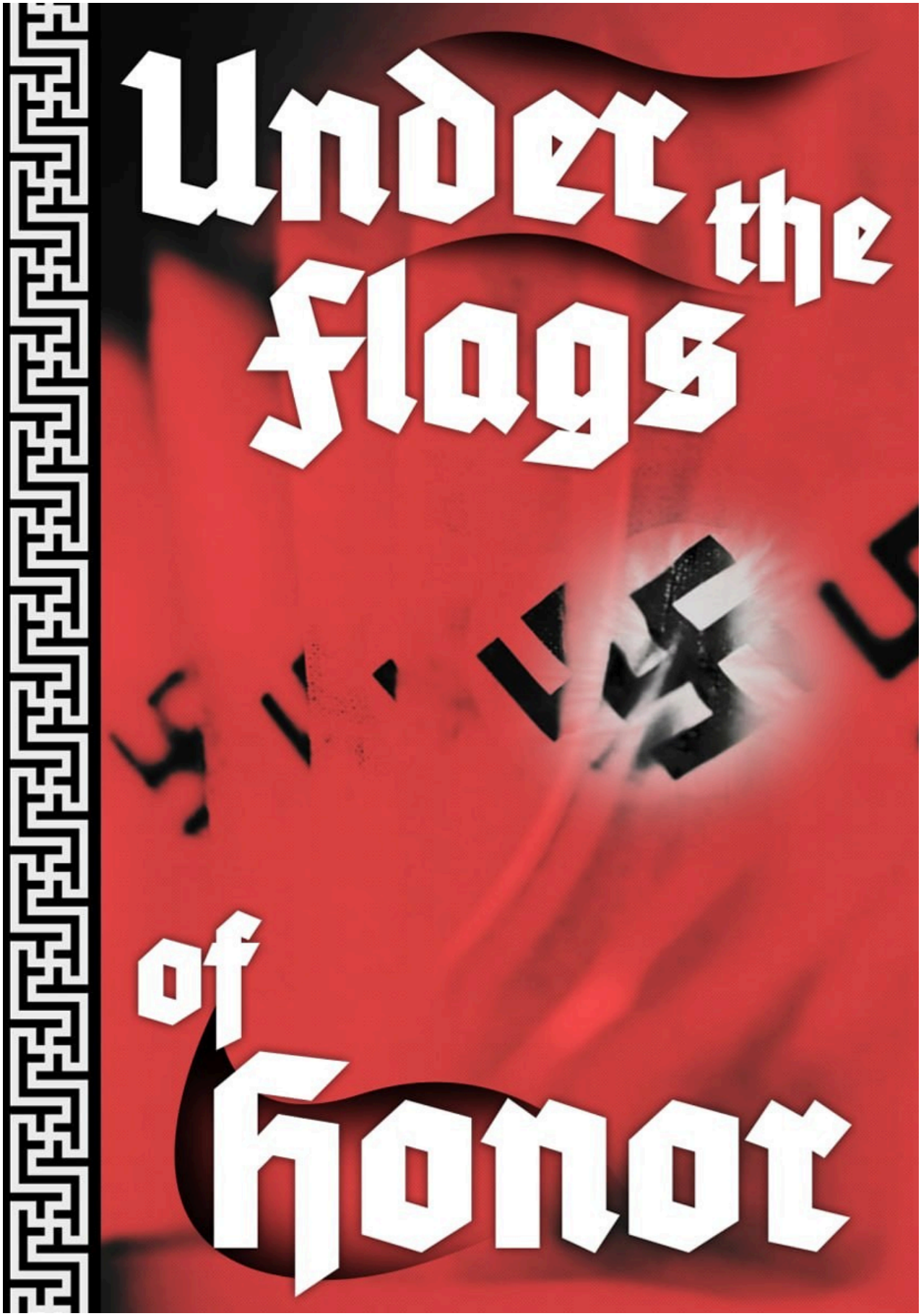
Under the flags of honor

German people! National Socialists!

After long months when I was forced to keep silent, despite heavy concerns, the time has come when I can finally speak openly.

When the German Reich received England's declaration of war on 3 September 1939, the British attempted once again to frustrate any attempt to begin a consolidation, and thus a strengthening, of Europe by fighting the then strongest power on the Continent.

England formerly destroyed Spain through many wars.

For the same reason it waged its wars against Holland.

With the help of all of Europe it later fought France.

And around the turn of the century, it began to encircle the German Reich and it began the World War in 1914.

Germany was defeated in 1918 only because of its inner disunity. The results were terrible. After first hypocritically declaring to be fighting only against the Kaiser and his regime, they began the systematic destruction of the German Reich after the German army had laid down its arms. As the prophecy of a French statesman, who had said that there were twenty million Germans too many, began to be fulfilled through starvation, disease, or emigration, the National Socialist movement began building the unity of the German people, thereby preparing the rebirth of the Reich.

This new revival of our people from poverty, misery, and shameful contempt was a sign of a pure internal rebirth. England was not affected, much less threatened, by this. Nonetheless, it immediately renewed its hateful policy of encirclement against Germany. Both at home and abroad, we faced the plot we all know about between Jews and democrats, Bolshevists and reactionaries, all with the same goal: to prevent the establishment of a new people's state, to plunge the Reich again into impotence and misery.

The hatred of this international world conspiracy was directed not only against us, but also against those peoples who also had been neglected by Fortune, who could earn their daily bread only through the hardest struggle. Italy and Japan above all, alongside Germany, were almost forbidden to enjoy their share of the wealth of the world. The alliance between these nations was, therefore, only an act of self-defense against a threatening, egotistical world coalition of wealth and power.
As early as 1936, according to the testimony of the American General Wood to a committee of the American House of Representatives, Churchill had said that Germany was becoming too strong again, and that it therefore had to be destroyed.

In summer 1939, England thought that the time had come to renew its attempts to destroy Germany by a policy of encirclement. Their method was to begin a campaign of lies. They declared that Germany threatened other peoples. They then provided an English guarantee of support and assistance, next, as in the World War, let them march against Germany.

Thus between May and August 1939, England succeeded in spreading the claim throughout the world that Germany directly threatened Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Bessarabia, and even the Ukraine. Some of these nations allowed themselves to be misled, accepting the promises of support that were offered, and

thereby joined the new attempt to encircle Germany.

Under these circumstances, I believed that I was called by my conscience, and by the history of the German people, to assure not only these nations and their governments that these British accusations were untrue, but also to reassure the strongest power in the East through formal declarations that our interests did not conflict.

National Socialists!

You probably all felt that this was a bitter and difficult step for me. The German people have never had hostile feelings toward the peoples of Russia. During the last two decades, however, the Jewish-Bolshevist rulers in Moscow have attempted to set not only Germany, but all of Europe, aflame. Germany has never attempted to spread its National Socialist worldview to Russia. Rather, the Jewish-Bolshevist rulers in Moscow have constantly attempted to subject us and the other European peoples to their rule. They have attempted this not only intellectually, but above all through military means.

The results of their efforts, in every nation, were only chaos, misery, and starvation.

I, on the other hand, have tried for two decades to build a new socialist order in Germany, with a minimum of interference and without harming our productive capacity. This has not only eliminated unemployment, but also the profits of labor have flowed increasingly to working people.

The results of our policies are unique in all the world. Our economic and social reorganization has led to the systematic elimination of social and class barriers, with the goal of a true people's community.

It was, therefore, difficult for me in August 1939 to send my minister to Moscow to attempt to work against Britain's plans to encircle Germany. I did it only because of my sense of responsibility to the German people, above all in the hope of reaching a lasting understanding and perhaps avoiding the sacrifice that would otherwise be demanded of us.
With the exception of Lithuania, Germany declared that those areas and nations were outside Germany's political interests. There was a special provision in the case that England succeeded in inciting Poland into war against Germany. But here, too, German claims were moderate, and in no relation to the accomplishments of German arms.

National Socialists!

The results of the treaty, which I sought in the interests of the German people, were particularly severe for Germans living in the affected nations.

Over half a million German people's comrades — all of them small farmers, craftsmen, and workers — were forced, almost overnight, to leave their former homes to escape a new government that threatened them with vast misery, and sooner or later, with complete extermination (Ausrottung).

Even so, thousands of Germans disappeared! It was impossible to learn what had happened to them, or even where they were. More than 160 of them were men holding German citizenship.

I kept silent about all this, because I had to keep silent! My wish was for final agreement with this state, and if possible a lasting settlement.

But even during our march into Poland, in violation of the treaty, the Soviet rulers suddenly claimed Lithuania.

The German Reich never intended to occupy Lithuania, and never made any such demand on Lithuania. To the contrary, it turned down the request by the Lithuanian government to send German troops there, since that did not correspond to the goals of German policy.

Nonetheless, I accepted this new Russian demand. But that was only the beginning of ever new demands.

The victory in Poland, gained exclusively by German troops, gave me the occasion to extend a new offer of peace to the Western powers. It was rejected by the international and Jewish warmongers.

The reason was that England still hoped to mobilize a European coalition against Germany that would include the Balkans and Soviet Russia.

Those in London decided to send Ambassador Cripps to Moscow. He has clear orders to improve relations between England and Soviet Russia, and to develop them along lines England wanted. The English press reported on the progress of his mission, as long as they were not silent for tactical reasons.
The first results were evident in fall 1939 and spring 1940. Russia justified its attempts to subject not only Finland, but also the Baltic states, by the sudden false and absurd claim that it was protecting them from a foreign threat, or that it was acting to prevent that threat. Only Germany could have been meant. No other power could enter the Baltic Sea, or wage war there. I still had to remain silent. The rulers of the Kremlin continued.

Consistent with the so-called friendship treaty, Germany removed its troops far from its eastern border in spring 1940. Russian forces were already moving in, and in numbers that could only be seen as a clear threat to Germany.

According to a statement by Molotov, there were already 22 Russian divisions in the Baltic states in spring 1940.

Although the Russian government always claimed that the troops were there at the request of the people who lived there, their purpose could only be seen as a demonstration aimed at Germany.

As our soldiers attacked French-British forces in the west, the extent of the Russian advance on our eastern front grew ever more threatening.

In August 1940, I concluded that, given the increasing number of powerful Bolshevist divisions, it was no longer in the interests of the Reich to leave the eastern provinces, so often devastated by war, unprotected.

This, however, is exactly what the British and Soviets had hoped. The fact that so much of the German forces, in particular the air force, was tied down in the east made it impossible for the German leadership to bring a radical end to the war in the West.

This was the goal of both British and Soviet Russian policy. Both England and Soviet Russia wanted to prolong this war as long as possible in order to weaken all of Europe and plunge it into ever greater

impotence.

Russia's threatened attack on Rumania was intended not only to take over an important element in the economic life not only of Germany, but of Europe as whole, or at least to destroy it.

With boundless patience, the German Reich attempted after 1933 to win over the southeastern European states as trading partners. We, therefore, had the greatest possible interest in their domestic stability and order. Russia's entrance into Rumania and Greece's ties to England threatened to rapidly transform this area into a general battleground.

Despite our principles and customs, and despite the fact that the Rumanian government had brought on these troubles itself, I urgently advised them, for the sake of peace, to bow to Soviet extortion and cede Bessarabia.
The Rumanian government, however, believed that it could justify this step to its own people only if Germany and Italy in return guaranteed the security of its remaining territory. I did this with a heavy heart. When the German government gives a guarantee, it will stand by it. We are neither English nor Jewish.

I thus believed that I had saved peace at the last moment, even if at the cost of a heavy obligation. To reach a final resolution of these problems and to clarify Russian intentions toward the Reich, as well as under the pressure of steadily increasing mobilization along our eastern border, I invited Mr. Molotov to come to Berlin.

The Soviet foreign minister demanded further clarification from Germany on the following four questions:

Molotov's first question:

Does Germany's guarantee for Rumania in the event of an attack mean war with Russia in the event of an attack on Soviet Russia?

My answer:

The German guarantee is broad and obligates us absolutely. Russia has never told us that it has any interest in Rumania outside Bessarabia. The occupation of northern Bukowina was already a violation of this assurance. I therefore do not believe that Russia could have any further claims on Rumania.

Molotov's second question:

Russia feels itself threatened by Finland again. Russia is unwilling to tolerate this. Is Germany ready to provide no support for Finland, and above all to withdraw the German troops in Kirkenes?

My answer:

As in the past, Germany has no political interests in Finland. However, the German government cannot accept a new Russian war against the tiny Finnish people, particularly since we could never believe that Finland threatens Russia. However, we do not want war in the Baltic Sea.

Molotov's third question:

Is Germany willing for Soviet Russia to provide a guarantee to Bulgaria, and to send Soviet-Russian troops to Bulgaria for this purpose — although he (Molotov) wished to say that they did not have the intention of removing the king.

My answer:

Bulgaria is a sovereign state, and I did not know that, just as Rumania had asked for a German guarantee, Bulgaria has asked for one from Soviet Russia. I would also have to discuss the matter with my allies.

Molotov's fourth question:

Soviet Russia absolutely requires free passage through the Dardanelles, and also demands, for its protection, several important positions on the Dardanelles or along the Bosporus. Is Germany willing to agree to this or not?

My answer:

Germany is ready at any time to agree to changes in the Statute of Montreux that benefit the Black Sea states. Germany is not willing to approve Russian bases on the straights.

National Socialists!

I behaved as the responsible leader of the German Reich, but also as a responsible representative of European culture and civilization.

The result was an increase in Soviet Russian activity against the Reich, above all the immediate beginning of efforts to subvert the new Rumanian state and an attempt to use propaganda to eliminate the Bulgarian government.

With the help of confused and immature people, the Rumanian Legion succeeded in organizing a coup that removed General Antonescu and plunged the nation into chaos. By removing legal authority, they also removed the grounds for Germany to act on its guarantee.

Still, I believed it best to remain silent.

Immediately after this enterprise collapsed, there was a new increase in Russian troops along the German eastern border. Increasing numbers of tank and parachute divisions threatened the German border. The German army, and the German homeland, know that until a few weeks ago, there was not a single German tank or motorized division on our eastern border.

If anyone needed final proof of the carefully hidden coalition between England and Soviet Russia, the conflict in Yugoslavia provided it. While I was making a last attempt to keep peace in the Balkans, and in agreement with the Duce invited Yugoslavia to join the Three Power Pact, England and Soviet Russia organized a coup that toppled the government that was ready for such an agreement.
The German people can now be told that the Serbian coup against Germany was under both the English and Soviet Russian flags. Since we were silent, the Soviet Russian government went a step further. Not only did they organize a Putsch, but signed a treaty of friendship with their new lackeys a few days later

that was intended to strengthen Serbia's resistance to peace in the Balkans, and turn it against Germany. It was no platonic effort, either.

Moscow demanded that the Serbian army mobilize.

Since I still believed that it was better not to speak, the rulers of the Kremlin took a further step.

The German government now possesses documents that prove that, to bring Serbia into the battle, Russia promised to provide it with weapons, airplanes, ammunition, and other war material through Salonika.

That happened at almost the same moment that I was giving the Japanese Foreign Minister Dr. Matsuoka the advice to maintain good relations with Russia, in the hope of maintaining peace.

Only the rapid breakthrough of our incomparable divisions into Skopje and the capture of Salonika prevented the realization of this Soviet Russian-Anglo-Saxon plot. Serbian air force officers, however, fled to Russia and were immediately welcomed as allies.

Only the victory of the Axis powers in the Balkans frustrated the plan of involving Germany in battle in the southeast for months, allowing the Soviet Russian armies to complete their march and increase their readiness for action. Together with England, and with the hoped for American supplies, they would have been ready to strangle and defeat the German Reich and Italy.

Thus Moscow not only broke our treaty of friendship, but betrayed it!

They did all this while the powers in the Kremlin, to the very last minute, hypocritically attempted to favor peace and friendship, just as they had with Finland or Rumania.

I was forced by circumstances to keep silent in the past. Now the moment has come when further silence would be not only a sin, but a crime against the German people, against all Europe.

Today, about 160 Russian divisions stand at our border. There have been steady border violations for weeks, and not only on our border, but in the far north, and also in Rumania. Russian pilots make a habit of ignoring the border, perhaps to show us that they already feel as if they are in control.

During the night of 17-18 June, Russian patrols again crossed the German border and could only be repelled after a long battle.
Now the hour has come when it is necessary to respond to his plot by Jewish-Anglo-Saxon warmongers and the Jewish rulers of Moscow's Bolshevist headquarters.

German people!

At this moment, an attack unprecedented in the history of the world in its extent and size has begun. With Finnish comrades, the victors of Narvik stand by the Arctic Sea. German divisions, under the command of the conqueror of Norway, together with the heroes of Finland's freedom and their marshal, defend Finnish soil. On the Eastern Front, German formations extend from East Prussia to the Carpathians. From the banks of the Pruth River, from the lower Danube to the Black Sea, German and Romanian soldiers are united under state leader Antonescu.

The purpose of this front is no longer the protection of the individual nations, but rather the safety of Europe, and therefore the salvation of everyone.

I have therefore decided today once again to put the fate of Germany and the future of the German Reich and our people in the hands of our soldiers.

May God help us in this battle.

Why is the German army fighting against capitalism, Judaism, and communism?

The German Reich government now possesses evidence showing that Russia gave assurances of supplying weapons, aircraft, ammunition, and other war matériel against Germany via Salonika, in order to finally bring Serbia into the fight.

And this happened at the very moment when I myself was still advising Japan's Foreign Minister, Dr. Matsuoka, to strive for a relaxation of tensions with Russia, still believing that in doing so I was rendering a service to peace.

Germany's enemies, the Jews, communists, American millionaires, and English lords — deceive the world by claiming that Germany wants to enslave all the peoples of Europe through imperialism. Is that true? No, it is a complete lie! What, then, is Germany fighting for? Why does its glorious army shed its blood in great battles from Narvik to the hot deserts of Africa? From Spain all the way to the forests of Moscow?
What is the interest of the German people and state in this war? What goals does Germany seek in this war? To understand what is happening, we must first know why this great war began and how it developed.

The Injustice of Versailles

The causes of the present war lie in the peace treaty that England, France, the United States, and their allies forced Germany to accept in 1919. Germany, which had not been defeated by arms and force even in the fifth year of the war, but had been starved into submission, was forced to accept humiliating and unjust peace terms. Its colonies were taken from it—colonies without which no country with such a large population can live. Its ancient territories were likewise torn away and given to Poland, Belgium, and France. Its military was forced to be disbanded and to surrender all its equipment.

And even that was not enough; Germany was forced to pay enormous sums for years as so-called reparations. Humiliated and plundered bare, the German people submitted to force, grinding their teeth. Then Germany's enemies tried to turn it into a Jewish-Bolshevik state, but they failed. From the midst of the masses rose the leader of the people, Adolf Hitler, who said to the Germans: "Enough of the shame and insults! Let us put an end to the injustice of Versailles!" The entire German people followed Hitler, and already in the sixth year of the National Socialist Reich, Germany—by rebuilding and organizing its armed forces—was able to victoriously begin defending its vital interests.

The Ideas of Germany's War of Liberation

Professor Friedrich Grimm writes about the ideas that inspire Germany in the present war: To understand the nature of the current war, one must examine events against their historical background. Everything that is happening today has been preceded by historical causes. Adolf Hitler understands this better than anyone else. In his book Mein Kampf, he has erected a lasting monument to his history teacher. “I learned,” Adolf Hitler writes, “to understand history in its true meaning.” The driving forces in the development of nations are ideas.

They are the laws that determine development for many centuries. In the history of modern Europe, two ideas have been paramount: English policy of the balance of power—this policy has always pitted the two strongest continental powers, Germany and France, against each other, ensuring that neither could grow strong enough to threaten England’s world domination. The other policy was what was called in France the “traditional,” “classical,” or “historical” one, which the French writer Maurice Barrès named “France’s eternal thesis” and “the idea of French history".

This idea meant that, in the name of French security, the unification of Germany must not be allowed. English politicians succeeded in inciting all those forces in France that supported the “traditional” policy and had lived since 1870 in dreams of revenge. England used these forces to push France into war against Germany in defense of its own plutocratic economic and commercial interests.

And when, after the great recession of 1918 and the harmful rule of numerous parties, the Third Reich was born in 1933 under Adolf Hitler’s leadership, England— in order to disrupt this historical development—began to pursue a policy of isolating Germany, just as it had done in the days of King Edward VII. For this purpose, relying on international Jewish and Masonic forces, England revived France’s traditional policy so that influential French circles would help launch an offensive war against Germany.

The broad masses of the French people had no interest whatsoever in this war.

The leader’s liberation policy's historical mission can best be understood in the light of French political aspirations. The mission that the Leader is carrying out today is historical, and no power on earth can stop it. The purpose of this mission, as expressed in points 1 and 2 of the National Socialist Party’s program approved on February 24, 1920—drafted one month after the Treaty of Versailles came into force—is the unification of the German people and the re-creation of a common Greater German Reich after liberation from the chains of the Versailles and Saint-Germain treaties.

The Leader accomplished this great and difficult task of liberating Germany and uniting the Germans by September 1, 1939, to the admiration of the whole world, without war. The Leader was said to be the first statesman in history who had managed to break what was considered an inevitable rule—that state borders supposedly cannot be changed without military conflict. Even the final stage of revising the Versailles Treaty—Danzig and the Polish Corridor—could, according to the Leader’s will, have been carried out bloodlessly. He hoped that Poland would resolve the question of German borders peacefully, in the spirit of the agreement made with Piłsudski.

However, a peaceful solution to this question did not suit England. On the contrary, it needed to provoke war. In March 1938, England incited Poland to reject Germany’s demands and gave it a guarantee under which England itself—and later France as well—promised military assistance if Germany attempted to realize its just aspirations.

Thus began a new war for German unity.

This unity will be achieved despite English and French traditional policy.

Once again, the old world is gathering under its banners against Germany, which desires nothing other than the opportunity to live under conditions that are necessary for every nation.

The spring of 1939 brought the final dissolution of Czechoslovakia and its incorporation into Greater Germany, followed by the intensification of the conflict between Poland and Germany.

Poland, a state composed of multiple nationalities (40% minority nationalities), did not want to abandon its national-imperialist policy. After receiving a guarantee of inviolability from British Prime Minister Chamberlain—who, after the German army's march into Prague, began with all his might to incite war—the Polish government responded to the Leader's proposal to resolve relations with Germany by partially mobilizing its forces when the proposal included the incorporation of Danzig into Germany. For five months, Germany patiently observed Poland's policy, which began to unsettle the entire world.

The German-Polish conflict reached its climax on August 23. Britain's ambassador to Berlin, Henderson, presented the Leader with Chamberlain's proposal to submit the Danzig question to an international court for decision. A similar proposal was also made by French Prime Minister Daladier.

Germany replied that it demanded the return of Danzig, a plebiscite in areas with a German-Polish population, and the construction of a German motorway across the Corridor.

On the night between 23 and 24 August 1939, a non-aggression pact was signed in Moscow between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Hitler signed it out of necessity due to the situation that had arisen. He nevertheless had a firm intention of adhering to it. Moscow, on the other hand, immediately adopted an anti-German line in order to attack Germany at the first opportunity.

War

The die had been cast for Poland. The signing of the mutual agreement between Poland and England on August 25 did not save Poland's existence. On September 1, the German armed forces crossed the Polish border. The war had begun. On September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The Second World War had started.

Thus began the great international clash, which was not a conflict between two states, but a victory signal between two worlds. Poland did not withstand the German blow. On September 17, the Soviet Red Army also crossed its borders to occupy Western Ukraine and Belarus and to seize these areas under its power in front of Germany's eyes—Germany, which was forced to take the pact into account and wait for a better time to settle accounts. The Polish government fled to Romania.

Poland's defeat had a significant impact on the entire political situation in the countries of Europe.

In the territories between the Bug River and the areas inhabited by mixed German-Polish

populations, the Leader established a unit called the General Government. Hitler placed this area under the administration of Minister Frank, who began his duties on October 28, 1939.

Poland's catastrophe caused a whole series of political-territorial changes in the East. Based on the agreement between the Soviet Union and Lithuania, the city of Vilnius and its surrounding areas were given to Lithuania. Germany returned to Slovakia the territories that Poland had taken from it. Finally, in the summer of 1940, the Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—were annexed to the Soviet Union as "Soviet republics."
At the same time, the struggle in the West continued. Poland's rapid collapse caused great unease. The Allies—France and Britain—understood what kind of military force Germany was. Aware of their own military weakness, they decided to spend several years preparing to attack Germany's Siegfried Line fortifications and, at the same time, to strangle Germany with a blockade. French and British war industries increased their production.

But Germany did not sleep either; it exerted all the strength of its people to strengthen its military capability. The preparations lasted throughout the winter. Small battles were of a sporadic nature, but the whole world could already see the mighty power of the German air force. German planes and submarines appeared at Scapa Flow and other British ports, sinking ships of the English fleet. The blockade directed against Germany failed. "General Hunger," no more than the predictions of a "revolution" in Germany, fulfilled the Allies' hopes.

On the contrary—the world learned to know the true strength and unity of the German people, who understood the Leader's ideas, carried out his instructions without question, and formed a common front with the German armed forces. The ranks of the German people grew. To Germany, the coastal areas of Poland, and the Posen region arrived tens of thousands of ethnic Germans from beyond the borders. Called by the Leader, they left Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Soviet Union, Western Ukraine, and Bessarabia to begin a new life in the new territories of Greater Germany.

Suddenly, the roar of cannons broke out far in the north.

After the fall of Poland, the Soviet Union pressured the Baltic states to grant it the right to station Red Army garrisons on their territory.

Only small, well-organized Finland, inspired by patriotic feelings, rejected the Soviet Union's demands. Diplomatic relations were severed on November 30, 1939, when the Soviet army launched attacks on Finnish territory. Fighting took place along a 500-kilometer front. The operations of the Soviet air force were hampered by bad weather and the heroic resistance of the Finns. The Finns took a realistic political stance: after negotiations held in Moscow during the hostilities, Finland signed a peace treaty on March 12, 1940. Under its terms, the Soviet Union received part of Finland’s territory as well as the city of Viipuri (Vyborg), and from the annexed Western and Eastern Karelia it formed the “Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.”

Finland was forced to relinquish its right to maintain a naval fleet in the Arctic Ocean.

The whole world admired Finland’s heroic resistance and rejoiced that Finland had defended its national independence.

By failing to provide the assistance they had promised during the Winter War, Britain and France placed themselves in a bad light. They then began to tighten the hunger blockade against

Germany. For this purpose, they needed to occupy Denmark and Norway with their armies, and they now started preparing to do so.

However, Germany did not give them time to carry out this plan and close the ring of the hunger blockade around itself.

The Leader decided to execute a mighty plan and seized the initiative from the Allies into his own hands.

On April 9, 1940, the German army occupied all of Denmark with the permission of the Danish government and landed in Norway. Norway went to war against Germany on the side of Britain and France. The Germans captured Oslo and, through battles on land and at sea, crushed the British expeditionary force. King Haakon of Norway and his government fled to England. Control of Norway was then passed into the hands of the German Reich Commissioner Terboven.

Reich Chancellor Hitler released all Norwegian prisoners of war, wishing thereby to show the Norwegian people that the Germans had been forced to occupy Norway only to save themselves from the Allied encirclement, not to wage war against the Norwegian people.

The Crushing of France

France and England began to realize that the war they had provoked was turning against them and already threatened their very existence.

The Leader snatched all their trump cards. There was no longer time to lose; they had to act quickly. The Allies then carried out military demonstrations in the Mediterranean to divert German attention from their true intentions — a surprise attack through Belgium and the Netherlands and a thrust into the heart of German industry, the Ruhr region.

The Belgian and Dutch governments concluded agreements with the French and British general staffs.

Franco-British troops landed in the ports of Belgium and the Netherlands. Then

Reich Chancellor Hitler acted with lightning speed once again.

At sunrise on May 10, the German Western Army launched an assault along the entire front. Adolf Hitler traveled west and personally took command of the military operations.

When news of the German attack reached England, Chamberlain's government resigned and Winston Churchill — the fiercest enemy of Germany and National Socialism — came to power as the new Prime Minister. Paris was stunned by the speed of the Germans' decision-making and action. Meanwhile, the Netherlands was finished off quickly. Holland surrendered on May 14. German troops marched into The Hague and Amsterdam on May 10.

The attack on France continued across the entire front. Great air battles raged in the sky — hundreds of aircraft were destroyed. After fierce fighting, the Germans captured the Belgian capital, Brussels, on May 17, and the Belgian government fled to Ostend.

A second German army group broke through the Maginot Line on a 100-kilometer-wide front

between Sedan and Maubeuge, crushed the French 9th Army, and captured its commander, General Giraud.

German reserves poured unhindered into the breakthrough. The French government hoped to save the situation by replacing the commander-in-chief, General Gamelin, with General Weygand. He tried in vain to stabilize the front.

At the same time, the Belgian army under King Leopold's command remained on the left flank of the Allies to cover their retreat to the coast. King Leopold realized that continuing the fight was hopeless and ordered his army to surrender.

The Belgian and Dutch governments fled to England, where Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands had already taken refuge earlier.

On the battlefields of the First World War, the greatest battles in history erupted. In Flanders and around Artois, the Germans defeated the French and the British Expeditionary Force, cut them into isolated groups, and pressed them against the Channel coast. The Allies, who suffered heavy losses and abandoned their tanks and artillery, loaded the remnants of their forces onto ships in Dunkirk under the destructive fire of German artillery and air force.

Across Germany, church bells rang in honor of this great victory. As early as June 5, German divisions, under Hitler's personal command, launched a new offensive. On June 10, Italy entered the war. Duce Mussolini personally declared from the balcony of the Venetian Palace that Italy was going to war against England and France. Fascism and National Socialism joined together in the common struggle against the world's democracies.

On the same day, the Allied forces in Norway surrendered at Narvik to German General Dietl.

Seeing that it was impossible to hold the line along the Somme and Aisne rivers, the French abandoned the defense of Paris. On June 14, the German High Command announced the capture of Paris, a message that shocked the entire world. On that same day, June 14, Nationalist Spain occupied the previously neutral Tangier Zone in North Africa with its troops.

On June 17, France's national hero from the First World War, Marshal Pétain, announced over the radio that the government had decided to end the fighting and conclude an armistice with Germany.
On June 18, Hitler met with Mussolini in Munich, where the Leader and the Duce discussed the terms of the armistice to be concluded with France. On June 21, Adolf Hitler, in the presence of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces and the Foreign Minister, received the French peace delegation in the historic Compiègne Forest (where, exactly 21 years earlier, Marshal Foch had dictated harsh terms to Germany). The armistice agreement was signed.

The same occurred in Rome on June 24, and on June 25, 1940, at 01:35, the signal to cease all military operations was given across the entire front.

The former French government under Reynaud, along with all those who had dragged the country into war, fled in panic — some abroad, others to unoccupied France. Marshal Pétain imprisoned part of the ministers, General Gamelin, and others responsible for France's shame and defeat. Germany treated the defeated France with magnanimity. It occupied part of France and Paris until the war against England was over. France's new legitimate government was located in Vichy.

The drafting of the peace terms was entrusted to a German-French commission, which began its work in Wiesbaden.

In the occupied French territories, military authority belonged to Germany, but French civil authorities were to administer the region in accordance with the directives of the German military command.

Meanwhile, important events were also taking place in the east. By provoking a conflict, Stalin occupied Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, incorporated their national armies into the Red Army, and annexed these countries as individual "Soviet republics" into the Soviet Union. On June 26, Stalin also issued an ultimatum to the Romanian government demanding the cession of Northern Bukovina and Bessarabia, and occupied them four days later with Red Army troops.

The victorious Leader Adolf Hitler returned to Berlin on July 6, where he was received with a gigantic triumphal procession. The city could from then on be called the capital of the world and the center of world politics.

The English, venting their anger and bitterness toward France, attacked the French fleet in French and North African ports. Thanks to the fierce resistance of the French, the British attack on the French fleet at Oran failed. This attack had been organized with the assistance of French General de Gaulle, who refused to submit to Pétain and remained on the side of the British. The French government, which came under the leadership of Marshal Pétain on July 10, severed diplomatic relations with England.

On July 19, Hitler spoke before the Reichstag of Greater Germany. In his speech, he reviewed the army's great victories and announced the promotion of fourteen particularly distinguished commanders to the rank of Field Marshal. At the end of the speech, he declared to England — the enemy of all Europe — a merciless war until its complete destruction.

New Order in the Balkans

In the struggle against England, Hitler began by organizing his rear in the Balkans. The first event was the visit of Romanian ministers to Salzburg.

After that, negotiations were held with the Slovaks and Bulgarians. As a result of these negotiations, many sharp Balkan questions—provoked with the help of numerous English conspiracies—were peacefully resolved on a national and totalitarian basis. During this lively diplomatic campaign in late summer and autumn, systematic air raids were carried out against England.

On August 17, Germany announced to the whole world its decision to impose a total blockade on England. This was a response to the English method of warfare, which aimed to starve the German people to death.

With the help of Germany and Italy, the dispute between Hungary and Romania was resolved amicably—the latter ceded Transylvania to Hungary, an area of 40,000 square kilometers with 2.5 million inhabitants.

Meanwhile, the war continued. Instead of military targets, the British air force bombed the civilian population at night in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and northern France.

Then, following the Führer's order, squadrons of the German air force, led by Reich Marshal Göring, began to systematically bomb London both day and night. At the same time as London, air attacks were also carried out on English ports and important industrial centers—Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, and many others.

From northern Norway all the way to the French-Spanish border on the Iberian Peninsula, the fire from German coastal batteries defending the European coastline repelled all attempts by the English navy to show active operations.

In the Balkans as well, England lost its position. Hungarian troops, under German and Italian supervision, occupied the part of Transylvania ceded to them by Romania. Correspondingly, the Bulgarians occupied Dobruja.

In Hungary and Bulgaria, demonstrations were organized to express gratitude to the just Axis powers.

The territorial losses caused an internal political crisis in Romania, as a result of which King Charles II abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Michael I. This transferred real power to Romania's leader, General Antonescu.
King Charles II left the Romanian capital, during which nationalists opened fire on his carriage. In Romania, the Iron Guard strengthened its power and carried out a purge in the administration and among officials.

Later, with the support of the army, General Antonescu dissolved the legionary circles that had intended to seize complete power into their own hands.

The organization of international relations in the Balkans under the leadership of Germany and Italy was preparation for a great diplomatic agreement, which serves as the real foundation for Europe's new political system based on continentalist ideas. September 28 saw the signing of the Tripartite Pact in the presence of the Führer between Germany, Italy, and Japan. This pact between three great national and totalitarian powers—which had already been linked earlier by
a common Anti-Comintern Pact—did not create anything fundamentally new, but once again confirmed the unchanging friendship between the three great nations. It extended the military alliance to Japan and spread the idea of continentalism to Asia as well. Japan began to safeguard the interests of the Axis powers in the Far East.

Feeling the powerful European alliance behind its back, Japan turned boldly against the United States, which was trying in every way to provoke a conflict in the Pacific. Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka's trip to Berlin and Rome at the end of March 1941, and especially his meeting with the Führer, further strengthened the alliance of the totalitarian great powers.

The activity of the alliance between the great powers of Europe and Asia aroused alert attention in the United States, where preparations for the presidential election were underway.

On November 5, Roosevelt was elected president for the third time. He is a convinced supporter of American interference in European affairs and an opponent of the Monroe Doctrine. Despite the extremely heavy pro-war propaganda carried out with the support of English Jewish capital, the United States is in no great hurry to help England and limits itself only to "exchanging" 50 aging destroyers for English bases in the Atlantic.

The last three months passed for Germany under the sign of very lively diplomacy. After the visit of Spanish Minister Suñer, Reich Chancellor Hitler met on October 23 at the French-Spanish border with General Franco, and on the return journey with French head of state Pétain. This meeting between the leaders of two states that had recently been at war with each other marked a psychological-political breakthrough in the West.

On October 28, Italian troops crossed the Greek border and fighting began in the Albanian region, with varying success.

The prestige and power of the "Axis powers" grew greatly. Hungary, through the mouth of its Prime Minister Teleki on November 20 in Vienna, Romania, represented by General Antonescu on November 23, and Slovakia, represented by Professor Tuka on November 24 in Berlin, announced that they were joining the Tripartite Pact and aligning themselves with the ranks of the continental front under German leadership against England. All this signified the complete elimination of English influence from Southeast Europe and the mobilization of European forces for the struggle against the coalition of British democracies, one of whose main representatives, Chamberlain, died at the end of November.

At the end of March 1941, the last Balkan state, Yugoslavia, joined the Tripartite Pact, with its Prime Minister Cvetković signing the agreement.

However, events took a different turn. Serbian General Dušan Simović, incited by Roosevelt's plutocracy in the United States and by Moscow with promises of military aid, carried out a coup d'état.

Down with the Bolshevik warmongers!

Regent Paul was deposed on March 27, and 18-year-old King Peter II proclaimed that he had ascended the throne. General Simović became the dictator. Germany then destroyed Roosevelt's and Moscow's conspiracy with a swift strike. On Sunday, April 6, German troops stationed in Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria crossed the Yugoslav borders and arrived ahead of the British expeditionary force and the help promised by the Bolsheviks.

At the same time, the German expeditionary force under the command of General Rommel defeated the British-Australian troops in Africa, driving them out of the Italian Cyrenaica they had previously captured, and advanced all the way to the Egyptian border, where it is now engaged in fierce fighting.

Adolf Hitler spoke again on May 4 at an extraordinary session of the German Reichstag, where he revealed to the whole world the shameful actions of the English warmongers, who did not hesitate to throw the Balkan countries into the fires of war for the sake of their own interests.

The Germans took 6,298 Serbian officers and 377,864 soldiers prisoner, along with 8,000 Greek officers and 210,000 soldiers. In addition, 9,000 English, Australian, and New Zealand troops were captured in the fighting against the British expeditionary force. As a result of the collapse of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria regained their national territories that had belonged to Yugoslavia.

A new independent Croatian state was created from Croatian territories, led by Dr. Ante Pavelić. The King of Italy appointed his relative, the Duke of Spoleto, to the Croatian throne. Thus, Croatia became a kingdom.

On June 15, 1941, Croatia joined the Tripartite Pact—the agreement was signed in Venice by Dr. Pavelić.
England, shocked by Germany's brilliant and lightning-fast victory in the Balkans, began frantically looking for a new way out. The British ambassador in Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, began energetic secret negotiations with Stalin and Molotov with the aim of having the Soviet army launch a surprise attack on Germany.

At the same time, the highest leadership of the British army, after replacing compromised generals, organized an attack on Iraq and the French mandate in Syria. In this endeavor, England was assisted by the French general de Gaulle, who had raised a rebellion against his own government. After battles that demanded heavy losses, England succeeded in conquering both Iraq and Syria. As a result, the former allies England and France became even greater enemies.

Meanwhile, Germany continued to implement its plan step by step and systematically. Units of the German army, air force, and navy, making extensive use of paratrooper units, captured the island of Crete in a heroic strike. Crete constitutes a first-class military base in the Mediterranean. From the airfields of Crete, the German air force gains the ability to carry out air raids on other British bases in Haifa and Cyprus.

In the early hours of June 22, 1941, a great historic moment arrived for the East European nations enslaved by Moscow. Adolf Hitler preempted the treacherous plan of Red Moscow and ordered the German armed forces to launch an offensive on the Eastern Front. The war is now underway before your eyes.

All of Europe's healthy, Christian cultural nations from Finland to Croatia are together on a crusade against the bloody Jewish-Bolshevik enemy.

The rulers of the Soviet Union are already fleeing behind the Urals, hoping to save themselves from the destruction that threatens them.

The entire world's Jewry has united in the struggle against Hitler and Germany. American Jews give loans, English Jews praise Stalin, and Moscow Jews punish and execute the sons of the enslaved peoples.

However, no power can help them anymore. God is on the side of the German armed forces. Wherever a German soldier appears, the enemies are doomed to destruction. Whoever is on Germany's side — wins. Whoever is on England's side — perishes!

Invincible Military Power

The German Army's military campaigns and battles have everywhere been crowned with victory and glory.

Faithfully carrying out the orders of its Supreme Commander and the Leader of Greater Germany, the German Army marched east to put an end to the red Bolshevik regime and to build a new life on the ruins of the starving, Soviet-style existence for the peoples liberated from the communist yoke.

In this great historic moment, as the German Army's regiments, brigades, and divisions march victoriously eastward, cleansing the cities and villages of Stalin's executioners, while German aircraft engines roar beneath the blue sky, the liberated population must become acquainted with the history and organization of the German warrior—who marches from victory to victory toward a better future for nations and peoples—along with his intentions and moral strength. At the forefront of the peoples of Europe strides the great and healthy German nation, which smashed the violent system of the Versailles era with raw power and is now fighting a life-and-death struggle against greedy English imperialism. England has mobilized all secret and shadowy forces, including Jews and communists, in a desperate fight as it sees the inevitable and terrible defeat looming before it. The German people's and the Leader's sword is the German armed forces, indisputably the world's best army. With fire and sword it has proven its right to its great historic mission. The German military defeated Poland, France, and all the other countries that had sold themselves to Jewified England, and is now, before our very eyes, delivering deadly blows to communism, which for twenty-three years has ravaged and threatened the culture and civilization of the European nations.

The German armed forces were born from ashes. Their recreation was made possible by the spiritual strength of far-sighted individuals and by the efforts and national spirit of the entire German people. Only the great vitality of the German nation could create such an invincible military force in Europe out of nothing, from the ruins of a destroyed and plundered Germany.

In the First World War of 1914–1918, Germany fought alongside Austria-Hungary for its vital interests against the whole world. The German people endured every kind of hardship and hunger without complaint for five years. Yet the sixty-five-million-strong Germany could not be defeated by military force alone—it was starved into submission.

The victorious powers, Britain and France, imposed harsh peace terms on Germany. The sixty-five-million-strong Germany was allowed to maintain only a 100,000-man army without the necessary equipment. German guns, machine guns, and tanks were melted down in French factories to make weapons against Germany.

Over the years, volunteer units were organized from the remnants of the old army to maintain internal order and guard the country's borders. From these units grew the Reichswehr—the state army, which, in accordance with the Versailles conditions, consisted of 100,000 men including officers.

Reichswehr commander Colonel-General von Seeckt organized this small but exemplary army. Even though universal conscription was forbidden and training had to be carried out with wooden tanks, the Reichswehr achieved exemplary military training and experience, waiting for the bright day when it could once again raise the great traditions of the past. The work had to be done with clenched teeth.
Thus passed 13 long years, during which air squadrons based in Czechoslovakia and France threatened Germany and supervised the enforcement of the Versailles dictate.

Communist Russia promised France its inexhaustible human resources and Beneš's Czechoslovakia its air forces.

The Reichswehr, however, worked quietly and did not interfere in politics. It looked neither to the right nor to the left, but simply did its own work.

And then the bright day arrived.

On January 30, 1933, the President of Germany, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, appointed Adolf Hitler— the modest soldier of the First World War and the iron-willed apostle of Germany's rebirth and unification— as Reich Chancellor.

This day marked the turning point in the rebirth of the Third Reich's military power.

On that day, Germany understood that the great injustice of Versailles would come to an end and that a new iron age had dawned for the re-evaluation of the Versailles dictated peace, on the road toward new victories.

German soldiers gladly raised their right arms to swear an oath of loyalty to the Leader, the son of their people, and to their glorious flags.

From the very first day of his rise to power, Adolf Hitler's goal was to end Germany's powerlessness and to create for Germany a true national army instead of the mercenary army forced upon it by its enemies.

An army without a strong national spirit and a great idea does not constitute good national defense forces. Hitler's vision of a national military power gained wide acceptance among the people. This was further strengthened by the systematic reinforcement of the will to defend the nation, for only in this way could the people step onto the path of greatness and strength that the Leader had shown them.

On March 25, 1934, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Reich Chancellor Hitler proclaimed the new duties of the German soldier as the expression of German national will.

In this document, the German armed forces were given their place and tasks in the new Reich. The highest and noblest duty of the national army is to defend the Fatherland against external enemies.

The inner, spiritual driving force of the soldier's will is the German people, German labor, and German honor, which he must defend.
The traditional "Duties of the German Soldier" are formulated at the beginning of the document as follows:

1. The German armed forces shall be the defender of their own people. They shall protect the German Reich and Fatherland, united as a National Socialist nation in its living space. The roots of the armed forces' power lie in their great and glorious past, in the German people, and in German labor. Service in the armed forces is an honorable duty for the German people.
2. The soldier's honor is to devote himself with full enthusiasm and a spirit of sacrifice to the defense of the Fatherland and the people, and, if necessary, to sacrifice his life as well.

The Duties of the German Soldier contain all the principles and goals of his education.

With these duties, Adolf Hitler laid the foundation for conscription based on law, which marked the transition to the re-creation of Germany's military power.

It was in the spring of 1934 when the new duties of the reborn National Socialist German soldier also brought courage to weak and timid souls.

In November 1933, Germany withdrew from the League of Nations, being too honest to participate in that international talking shop, whose one and only goal was, moreover, to prevent the growth of Germany's military power.

The new work continued quietly: on March 1, 1935, the German air force appeared openly, and the world had to accept the accomplished fact.
In the same month, while France extended military service from one year to two, Adolf Hitler responded on March 17, 1935, by introducing universal conscription in Germany—initially for one year. It was a radical step. Its significance was aptly expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Colonel General von Brauchitsch, who wrote: "The Leader's decision means the implementation of one of the points of the National Socialist system's program."This is proven by three arguments:

1. Germany's military fate in the 19th and 20th centuries would have been inconceivable without universal conscription. When it was introduced in 1813, the struggle against Napoleonic France ended, and a year later came the liberation of all of Europe from an intolerable yoke.

Without universal conscription, the unification of the German lands would not have been possible.

2. The Versailles Treaty's provision banning universal conscription in Germany was the greatest act of violence against Germany. Through it, Germany lost its political freedom and right to self-determination. At the same time, Germany lost the best school of national development, for military service hardens body and soul as well as the spirit of the nation. It turns people into citizens of the state. Many other ideas and slogans of National Socialism would have been impossible to realize without universal conscription.

3. It is impossible to conduct a real and strong policy for the nation's right to life without the powerful support of the armed forces.The existence of a great continental power such as today's Germany without armed forces is utterly impossible.

Universal conscription turned the entire German people into bearers of arms.

The flags that had until then flown at half-mast in memory of the heroes who fell in the First World War were raised once more.

Germany grew so strong that it could trample underfoot the provisions of the Versailles dictated peace.

On March 7, 1936, German troops moved into the Rhineland, which had until then been demilitarized. It was Adolf Hitler's response to France's military alliance with Soviet Russia.

In August 1936, the traditional two-year period of service was introduced in the armed forces.

From this moment onward, there were no longer any enemies capable of rising up against Germany—a Germany that once again felt healthy and strong and had reclaimed its natural right to a free existence.

The strength of the new German armed forces does not lie solely (as hostile propaganda often repeats) in its technical and material capabilities. The source of Germany's military power is the German soldier. As

a representative of the defense forces, the soldier belongs to any unit or branch of service. The German people are a warrior people by blood, and no power can remove this quality from the Germans. The military character of the German people stems from the fact that, throughout history, Germans have constantly had to fight for their living space. Every German soldier begins his service as a private. Even field marshals, in their youth, struggled through the harsh school of basic military training.

That is why every leader in the German armed forces knows exactly what he himself can give and what he can demand from those under his command. The German soldier is demanded an infinite amount — he is required to possess physical, mental, and spiritual capability and readiness to the highest degree. Artillery General von Metzsch made a very apt observation about the spirit of today's German soldier: The lightning speed of the Polish campaign showed the entire world hostile to Germany that its hopes regarding the "weak points" of the new national army's short training period have been crushed. The enemies realized that, after completing the new training, the German armed forces had become the most modern and most combat-ready army in the entire world.

It was equipped in accordance with the latest technology and had at the same time developed a new tactics of its own. Our young armed forces had not yet received even ten years of systematic training before their baptism of fire. The solution to this riddle must be sought in the fact that Greater Germany, despite all obstacles, was based on the military training of the entire people's attitude. Germany understood that a soldier develops and adapts in the armed forces much faster when he has received proper preparatory training in paramilitary and National Socialist youth organizations, led by experienced instructors who know the essence and demands of military service.

Today's German soldier is so well trained and equipped ideologically, tactically, and technically that he cannot forget anything he has learned and remains forever an exemplary soldier in the defense forces of his own people.

In the First World War, the soldier sometimes had to adapt quickly to rapidly developing technology. Today, the recruit immediately encounters an exceptionally high technical level and a ready military structure. The variety of weapons has not made combat more difficult, but has even made it easier.

Today's soldier is not a prisoner of technology, but its master. Mastery of technology, combined with willpower and certainty, has given the German armed forces a new power — but not only that, as the enemies themselves confirm: also technical superiority.

Material alone, without the skill to use it and without spiritual will, would not have brought much benefit.
It is precisely such a soldier that the leader of the German people and the German Reich, Adolf Hitler, has raised for himself.

Structure of the Defense Forces

National Socialist Germany began the recreation of its armed forces with such enthusiasm and systematic planning that it was already able to utter its weighty word to the whole world on March 1, 1939, and begin the struggle against all those who tried to keep the dictated terms of the Treaty of Versailles in force. The supreme commander of all armed forces is the Leader and Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The staff assisting him is called the High Command of the Armed Forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht), led by Field Marshal Keitel. Under the Leader and Supreme Commander are the individual branches of the defense forces:

- Army (Heer)
- Navy (Kriegsmarine)
- Air Force (Luftwaffe)

In wartime, all branches of the defense forces share the common task of defending the state's borders and destroying the enemy.

Each branch has its own commander-in-chief: Field Marshal von Brauchitsch for the Army, Grand Admiral Raeder for the Navy, and Reich Marshal Göring for the Air Force.

In wartime, every German is a soldier, regardless of whether he was a craftsman, farmer, or worker in peacetime.

In peacetime, the defense forces are a great national school in which boys grow into men. In this school, the young man learns not only obedience, but must also learn the prerequisites for applying what he has learned in practice.

The German armed forces are divided into a certain number of army groups, each of which consists of several armies. An army is divided into army corps, whose subordinate units are divisions. Depending on their type, there are infantry, cavalry, motorized, and armored (panzer) divisions. The German division is richly equipped with various complementary branches of arms. Infantry is the backbone of the entire armed forces, and therefore every German soldier receives uniform infantry training. In Germany, even pilots and naval personnel must complete the training of an infantry soldier, for infantry is — the king of the battlefield. Infantry is, as one general and military theorist put it, the heartbeat of the fatherland.

The branch color of the infantry is white. It is used on collar patches and the edges of shoulder straps.

Artillery supports the infantry in attack with its fire and participates in battle. The branch color of the artillery is red.

Recently, a new branch of arms called rapid troops was created in Germany. It consists of cavalry, armored units, motorized riflemen, as well as reconnaissance and armored reconnaissance units. The cavalry includes cavalry regiments together with bicycle troops and patrol groups. Its branch color is yellow. An armored (panzer) division includes motorized rifle groups, panzer regiments, artillery, pioneer and other technical units. The branch color of the armored/tank forces is pink.

Every division includes one pioneer battalion, which has three companies and one bridge-building column. The pioneers fight alongside the infantry and, according to Field Marshal Mackensen, create for it a path to victory over water and land. The branch color of the pioneers is black.

The branch color of the signal/communications troops is lemon yellow. In modern warfare, signal troops play a vitally important role.In the war into which the German people has been forced, the defense forces of Greater Germany — whose strength and bravery have been convincingly proven to the entire world — feel themselves very closely bound to their Leader, Adolf Hitler. The Leader’s simple soldierly life is completely dedicated to the fatherland and the fulfillment of duty. Millions of German soldiers see in the Leader a soldier, a comrade-in-arms, a dutiful man, a supreme commander, and a great leader who is strong in spirit and firm in will. They swear loyalty to him, learn and work, obey his orders, fight, and

win under his command.

At the moment when the hated Jewish-Bolshevik power is crumbling in Estonian territory and the strong hands of the German defense forces are restoring order, it will certainly be of interest to the liberated population to become acquainted with life in Greater Germany, from which came the brave, well-armed, clean, friendly, and civilized soldier to their midst.

Every Estonian who has been liberated from the "Soviet paradise," where he had to serve for over a year as a slave to the Jew and the Communist (and, moreover, had to praise his oppressor every day: "Long live our sun, the great comrade Stalin!"), will be interested in asking the soldier he meets about life in today's Germany. However, not everyone knows German.

You will not find the truth in Soviet literature, because its writers are the same Communist Jews sitting in the Kremlin or their lackeys, traitors to their own people. According to these false stories, "Adolf Hitler's Germany is a capitalist state where merchants, bankers, and factory owners grow rich at the expense of the people's misery and gather a bloody harvest from the battlefields..."

This is how people were deceived and lied to about "fascist Germany" by Pravda, Izvestija, Kommunist, Rahva Hääl, and other miserable Communist newspapers, which all of Europe laughed at.
The interested Estonian reader will gain a correct understanding of today's Germany by carefully reading these lines.

The Leader and National Socialism

Already during their first encounters with German soldiers, the inhabitants of the liberated areas could notice that the Germans greet each other by raising their right hand and saying "Heil Hitler!", which means "Long live Hitler!" We have already mentioned that Adolf Hitler is the Supreme Commander of the German armed forces and the Leader of the German Reich. By creating the National Socialist movement, he carried out a bloodless revolution, took power into his hands, built a mighty army, and freed Germany from the chains of French, English, and Jewish-Bolshevik slavery.

Now, having begun this work in Germany, Hitler has decided to create a new and better Europe as well — one in which everyone would have work and bread, where justice and a happier life would prevail.

Hitler's personal life is simple and soldierly. No one calls him "the sun," as is done with Stalin, who endlessly loves flattery and undeserved praise. Instead, all Germans love and respect Hitler, their true genius leader. In German, he is called Führer, which means "Leader."

Hitler was born on April 20, 1889, in Braunau, Bavaria, in the former Austria. His parents were ordinary people from healthy rural families, accustomed to deciding everyday matters with their feet firmly on the ground. After completing the state secondary school in Linz, the young Hitler
began to earn his own living. Having become an orphan, he fell ill and suffered from illness for a longer period. He abandoned the civil servant career that his late father had recommended and began studying to become a painter, as he lacked the money to study architecture, the field that interested him.

In Vienna, Hitler had the opportunity to observe local life in a democratic and parliamentary social system. He observed it carefully and learned to know all its repulsive features. At the same time, he began to hate international Jewry and became its enemy. He went to the First World War as a volunteer,

went through it as a brave soldier, and spent a full four years at the front, where he was awarded the Iron Cross.

At the end of the war, Hitler deeply experienced the terrible tragedy of his fatherland.

In 1919, together with his comrades-in-arms, he founded the first National Socialist groups and became their leader, ideologist, and fiery propagandist.

After the failure of the putsch attempt organized in Munich, Hitler was imprisoned, but Germany was already enthusiastic about his ideas. In 1926, Hitler's party began its legal struggle, and by 1933 the party already had two million members, and its tireless leader became Reich Chancellor. Already at that time, he proved himself to be a brilliant statesman. His first task was to revive the German state and national economy. With a remarkable four-year plan, he permanently eliminated unemployment, from which the vast majority of the numerous workers of industrial Germany had suffered.
Having secured the political development and social reorganization of the German state, the Chancellor decided to free the country from the chains of the dictated Treaty of Versailles. Germany left the League of Nations on August 12, 1934.

After the death of President Field Marshal Hindenburg, Hitler assumed his position with the title of Leader and Reich Chancellor.

As a result of Hitler's policy, the Saar region, occupied by the French, was returned to Germany. Carrying out the unification of the German people and showing the whole world that Germany had embarked on the path of independent policy, knowing its enemies well and following the old saying about the psychology of the masses — "strike while the iron is hot" — Hitler considered that the moment had arrived and acted to finally restore Germany's rights. In March 1938, he carried out the bloodless annexation of Austria to Germany, as Germans also lived there. This was followed, despite threats from England and France, by the liberation of the Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovak rule, and later the incorporation of the entire Czech (Bohemian) and Moravian lands under German protection.

At the same time, by destroying the artificially created Czechoslovak state of the Versailles dictated peace, Hitler freed Slovakia from it. Not by talking, but always by acting, Hitler forced his people to anticipate the enemy's moves, leaving the enemy with no other possibility than to express powerless protests about what had happened.

The conflict with Poland broke out in September 1939. Here Hitler showed himself not only as a great politician but also as a military genius and strategist. Within a month, he put an end to Poland.

Racing ahead of the British, he occupied Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Through the latter territories, Hitler sent his forces into France, the strongest country in Europe. French resistance was broken within one month as well, and the country surrendered at Compiègne — in the same place where, 22 years earlier, heavy and humiliating armistice terms had been dictated to Germany.

During the winter and spring of 1941, Hitler laid a solid foundation for the construction of a New Europe. By repelling England from Northern Europe, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean islands, he set about saving Europe from the red commune.

Hitler is not just an ordinary politician and leader, the kind Europe was accustomed to seeing. His revolution had a special character. He did not carry it out violently on the barricades, but united and

joined all classes of the German people by legal means. In referendums, the votes have always been on his side. Under the Leader's flag, workers and peasants, generals and dukes march side by side — in short, the entire German people as a whole.
As a soldier, Hitler knew what could be demanded of the German soldier, but he also knew what had to be given to that soldier. He viewed war not through the eyes of a company commander, but through the eyes of a strategist. He chose the best and wisest men and tasked them with realizing his ideas. He created the unsurpassable German air force, the strong Siegfried Line fortifications, and organized the military's equipment issues in an exemplary manner. By organizing all supplies ideally, Hitler also knew how to use them to achieve victories.

His creative thinking shines everywhere in the strategic plans of the German General Staff. The exceptional strength of the men he selected, their sensible assessment of the situation, and their extreme cold-bloodedness gave Hitler the ability to carry out even the least credible plans.

Such a leader as Adolf Hitler enjoys the boundless trust of the entire people. He is not only a soldier, diplomat, and politician, but at the same time also a good father of the country.

He has raised a healthy nation and trained entire staffs of people who know how to work, govern, and win.

What does German socialism strive for?

How does socialism transformed into National Socialism differ from other socialist programs? This is often and extensively debated outside Germany's borders. When someone previously spoke of socialism, they usually meant Marxism and communism, to which the ideas of National Socialism are, however, completely opposite. National Socialism has discarded the idea of class struggle, on which Marxism is based.

From the perspective of National Socialism, there are no classes within the national community — that is, there is no "working class" either. The German principle is: the work of every member of the national community is a contribution to the common national wealth.

Thus, every person must also be a worker. Work is not, according to the National Socialist concept, the duty of one human group (class), but a good and noble deed to which every citizen of the state has full right to aspire.

The right to work, however, also creates the duty to work.

Man for the benefit of society and society for the benefit of man — that is the foundation of German socialism. The right and duty to work do not constitute coercion, but a joyful and necessary part of every person's life. Everyone must work, whether they like it or not, precisely because they are obliged to do so.

> From every person's duty to work for the benefit of society follows society's duties toward him.

Here, the primary issue is the assurance of work for the citizen. It is known that before the National Socialists came to power in 1933, there were approximately seven million unemployed in Germany. Now there is no trace of unemployment left. This is by no means due to the fact that many men have been called up for military service, for there were no longer any unemployed long

before the war, because the state organized work for everyone.

Work has become the best part of human life, and nowadays no one dares to scheme and live at the expense of others. Better organization of work increased production, raised the people's standard of living, and ensured the equalization of the rights of all workers going forward.

All this guaranteed the state its independence; no one can anymore act arbitrarily against the interests of the state, and no power can shake the well-being of the state.

Anyone who works does so not only for the benefit of society but also for their own benefit, because the continuation of their work and their livelihood in old age and days of illness are guaranteed in every way.

The assurance of old age for every working member of society is part of the program of the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party). Every citizen of the German Reich, regardless of the position or status in which he serves the people, has the right to social security. Organizing old-age security is not the task of the individual citizen, but of the entire society.

Through German Towns and Villages

Foreign workers who have worked in Germany know how civilized this, Europe's strongest and most highly industrialized state, lives.

Germany is a country with high culture and a highly developed civilization. Its population does not go hungry. Likewise, illiteracy is an unknown phenomenon in Germany. Here everyone works hard but also receives good pay, which gives them the opportunity to save money for old age, for raising children, and for a comfortable life.

German cities are large and contain many spacious parks and gardens.

Every village is well cared for; everywhere there are good buildings and electric lighting. The whole world knows the excellent German roads, especially the so-called Reich autobahns — wide asphalted highways for motor traffic.

Germany's railway network is extremely dense and its traffic has been well coordinated with bus services. The waterway network is also highly developed. All this makes life in Germany comfortable and pleasant.

The war has not affected the normal course of life in Germany. At the same time as German men are defeating enemies on the battlefields and fighting for the freedom of their people, in their rear on the home front the entire production of German war materiel and everything needed for daily life continues. In this work, however, there is no sign of stupid and useless waste of resources according to the "Stakhanovite system." Everyone acts and works joyfully, fully convinced of the achievement of the common goal set for the fatherland.

Every German has full freedom of conviction and conscience. No one forbids him from praying as he himself wishes. The proclamation of God's word is free in German churches.

In terms of laws, rights, and duties, all Germans are equal.

How is work done in Germany?

National Socialism has a special attitude toward the worker and work. Every person is first and foremost a worker. In the new Germany, no one considers work a curse or an evil; on the contrary, work is seen only as a virtue and a joy. Work is not only for earning money. Through work, life is created in today's Germany.

Reich Labour Service

To put the new ideas of work organization into practice, the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) was established in Germany on June 26, 1935, by order of the Reich Chancellor.

Alongside school and general military service, the Labor Service is the third, complementary form of youth education. Compulsory Labor Service has been extended to young people of both sexes aged 18–25. The duration of the Labor Service is six months.

All those entering the Labor Service for the first time take the following oath:

"I swear that I will be loyal to the Leader of the German Reich and people, Adolf Hitler, and that I will show unconditional obedience to the leaders appointed by him. I pledge to fulfill my service duties according to my conscience and to be a good comrade to the other members of the Labor Service."

The task of the Labor Service is to educate the youth in the National Socialist spirit and to take care of their physical development. This kind of education removes social differences and contradictions from German youth. In the Labor Service camps, the sons of rich factory owners and poor workers, high school graduates and farmhands live and work together. Standing in the same ranks with spades in their hands, they perform their honorable service for the benefit of their fatherland and people. The camp has its own special rights. In tents and barracks, German youth is taught to understand that in human life the most important thing is not origin or social status, but character, ability to work, and usefulness to the common cause. The slogans of camp life express: "The well-being of the people is more important than the ego of the individual. Brotherhood in the lives of individuals creates the national community." The spiritual education of German youth is divided into many different branches: political policy, work techniques, health care, legal order, and the doctrine of duty.

The German Labor Service plays a major role in economic matters. The new economic order requires the economy to be adapted to the interests of the Reich and the people. This does not, however, mean that the new political system abolishes private property. On the contrary, German order and law recognize it and protect it unconditionally. But private property has a different character. Instead of the free right of ownership, state and national supervision has been placed over it, as a result of which property has become socialist in nature. Herein lies the essence of the National Socialist revolution.

These principles form the basis for carrying out the Labor Service and have been created to satisfy the demands of the national economy. The Labor Service has an important part in the development of the economy.

The main task of the Reich is to ensure that the people have food, as until recently Germany's nutrition depended heavily on foreign imports. In one speech, Adolf Hitler said: "Germany must once again

become an agricultural country." This means that, alongside its highly developed industry, Germany must also develop its agriculture and increase its production so that Germany does not have to import food to the same extent as before. Germany must feed itself. Land and a strong agricultural population are the healthy and natural foundation for the existence of the people and the state. In this respect, the Labor Service helps fulfill the vital conditions of agriculture — it drains swamps, assists in field cultivation before sowing and during harvest, builds roads, plants trees, transports building materials to villages, and works on land irrigation and soil improvement.

Young women must also perform Labor Service, in which future exemplary housewives and mothers are raised.

The German Labor Front

Millions of German workers in Germany were also organized before the National Socialists came to power (in 1933) into various trade unions and associations. However, the policy of these unions did not correspond to the interests of the Reich. They were under the control of parties, constantly in conflict with each other, and disrupted the general line of the political labor order. Upon coming to power, Hitler dissolved all these associations and unions, and all their tasks were transferred to the state. Dr. Ley was appointed leader of this entire administrative sector.

In place of all the dissolved associations, the so-called German Labor Front was created, which unites all German workers, entrepreneurs, and employees.

The organization grew rapidly in strength. In December 1933, the membership of this organization was 9.3 million, but by now it has risen to 23 million.
The task of the German Labor Front is to unite all Germans into a national community and to bring about cooperation among everyone so that every citizen knows his place in society and is useful to it. The next task is to educate exemplary workers, take care of their health, and raise the level of workers' lives and culture.

For all these reasons, the gigantic labor power of the Germans has become the basic wealth of the German Reich instead of gold.

Today, the German Labor Front controls 4.1 million enterprises, builds new community houses, holiday homes, gymnasiums, workers' hotels, ships for pleasure cruises, organizes banks and savings funds for German workers, and arranges social services for working youth and women.

Thanks to the German Labor Front, Germany was able in a short time to rise as the world's foremost military power.